

Please insert the following paragraph on page 1, before line 10.

--Background of the Invention--

Please insert the following paragraph on page 3, before line 1.

--Summary of the Invention--

Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 3, line 8 with the following rewritten paragraph.

-- In accordance with the invention, a method for manufacturing a tent construction comprising at least one panel manufactured from suitable cloth is characterized by the steps of manufacturing a basic tent construction having at least one basic panel from a desired material and providing at least one of the basic panels with one or more covering panels which form part of the outer wall of the tent and which are attached so as to be at least partially detachable. --

Please insert the following paragraph on page 4, before line 10.

--Brief Description of the Drawings--

Please insert the following paragraph on page 4, before line 21.

--Detailed Description of the Preferred Embodiments--

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 4, line 10, with the following rewritten paragraph.

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-- Hereinafter, the invention will be further described with reference to the accompanying drawing of some exemplary embodiments. --

Please replace the paragraphs beginning at page 4, line 23 through page 8, line 7 with the following rewritten paragraphs.

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-- A (folding trailer) tent can be made from 100% synthetic cloth products having a very long lifetime, but which, however, have the drawbacks of condensation and the lack of "breathing capacity". In accordance with a first aspect of the invention, a "skeleton" for at least a part of a tent (comparable with a timbered house) can be made from synthetic material. However, one or more large faces (roof and sidewall faces) of the tent are "filled in" with exchangeable cloth panels. Fig. 1 shows a front wall 3 of a (front) tent, constructed according to this principle. The wall 3 comprises strips 4 of firm cloth, which form the skeleton of the wall 3, as well as exchangeable panels 5. By means of zippers or VELCRO hook and loop fasteners or other techniques,

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these panels are attached to the "timbered frame/skeleton" along their circumferential edges. The number and dimensions of the panels can be optional. A small number of large panels, or a larger number of small panels. After many years of use, the exchangeable panels can be replaced as and when required. These panels can be produced in stock, in cotton cloth as well as in synthetic materials. At the moment of purchase and thereafter, the user of the tent can decide for himself which panels have to be supplied in synthetic cloth, and which panels in cotton cloth. The choice can partly be motivated by the intended use. If the tent, folding trailer or front tent is predominantly used for camping "on the hike", or, conversely, for a fixed stand, this may determine the composition of the panels. Also, in this manner, allowances can be made for personal preference. One of the objects of the invention is to offer the possibility of minimizing the number of fixed panels of cloth of a relatively short lifetime. In addition, the tent no longer has to be thrown away when a particular panel of cotton cloth has become moldy, fouled or leaky. The tent (the "timbered frame", the "framework") with all its complicated angular joints, fastening points, reinforcements, etc. is produced once, for a long time, and the "fill-in" panels can be purchased or replaced as and when required. The effect that the tent is discarded due to fouling or because its color is no longer modern can hereby be avoided. This is an advantage to the environment. It

is also possible to fit, per panel opening, two or more, if necessary overlapping panels in a simple manner by zippers, VELCRO hook and loop fasteners, etc. If so desired, the panels can partially be of rollable or erectable design, to promote the admission of light and air. Hence, the framework of the tent can comprise edges or strips supported by tent poles and the like, which edges or strips are manufactured from highly durable cloth and whereto or whereon panels are fitted that are relatively easy to attach and replace. According to a modification of the above-described tent construction, it is possible to use a number of exchangeable panels which are not, or not all of them, mounted on a separate skeleton, but which are directly detachably connected to adjoining panels via zippers, VELCRO hook and hoop fasteners or the like.

Fig. 1 schematically shows an example of such construction, used for the roof 6 of the front tent. In the example shown, the roof comprises a central section 7 and two side sections 8 and 9. One or more of the sections 7-9 may be detachably connected to the adjoining section(s) and/or adjoining walls, allowing these detachable sections, when for instance fouled, to be detached and cleaned. In practice, the cleaning of a roof panel of a tent construction, such as for instance a front tent of a (folding) caravan, is hardly possible if the roof panel is not detachable. Further, when fouled seriously, such panel can

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readily be replaced. If, for instance, the central section 7 is separately replaceable, zippers or VELCRO hook and loop fasteners may be provided along the edges 7a, 7b, 7c and 7d. Of course, the roof may also be detachable and replaceable as a whole, whether or not in combination with separately detachable roof sections.

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Preferably, the roof of the tent is of double design, with an inner roof and an outer roof. In that case, the outer roof may be connected along one or more edges to the inner roof by operable fasteners such as, for instance, zippers 25, 26 or VELCRO hook and loop fasteners or the like. The inner roof may then again be detachably or undetachably connected to a tent skeleton as described hereinabove, or be directly connected, also detachably or undetachably, to adjoining roof panels and/or wall panels.

A major advantage of such construction is that by entirely or partially undoing, on two directly or obliquely opposite or adjoining edges, zippers or VELCRO hook and loop fasteners or the like, whereby the outer roof is connected to the inner roof, a perfect ventilation possibility is created. In the example shown in Fig. 1, for instance, the zippers of the roof section 7 have been opened along the edges 7a and 7c, to create an open gap 11 between inner roof section 10 and outer roof section 7. Through the gap, air can flow that may provide cooling when the weather is hot and that may also provide ventilation in the tent when the inner roof is at least manufactured from air-permeable

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material. By opening only one zipper, for instance on the wind side, forced air is blown into the tent via the gap 11. Conversely, when the zipper on the lee side is opened, air is drawn from the tent. --

Please replace the paragraphs beginning on page 9, line 9 with the following rewritten paragraphs.

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-- To prevent raining in, the outer roof panel may be provided with edge flaps 28 capable of covering the gap 11 in depending condition. The edge flaps can for instance be secured on the adjoining wall by zippers, press studs, loops, hooks, VELCRO hook and hoop fasteners, etc., or be folded over upwards.

Also, the inner roof panel may have waterproof edge strips 29 along the circumferential edges. --

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 11, line 1 with the following rewritten paragraph.

Page 11 at 5
-- A third manner of embodying the finding is to construct the tent from a supporting fabric as desired (for instance cotton for ventilation, strong synthetic fabrics for lifetime and strength, etc.) or a combination of supporting fabrics (cotton, polyester, etc.) The covering panels, which may also be arranged in the manner of roof tiles or scales, can be connected to the basic fabric by, for instance, zippers, VELCRO hook and loop

fasteners, stitching on one, two or three sides, or a combination thereof, or other connecting techniques. Such panels or "scales" are shown in Fig. 1 at 16, by way of example, and can preferably be pushed or pulled away from the tent from supporting fabric by means of "expanders" 17, or by stretching out by guy ropes, enabling air to permeate the supporting fabric underneath the panels. Along their lower edges, the scales can optionally be provided or not provided with fasteners for attachment to the supporting fabric or to the underlying scale. Optionally, openings or windows may be locally provided in the supporting fabric, behind the covering panels. If so desired, the covering panels can locally be transparent or have (closable) windows. Thus, it is possible to have a supporting tent of breathing material, such as for instance cotton, which, protected by the overlying panels, never becomes wet in the rain and which is not exposed to sunrays. The many advantages already pointed out in the above passages are largely also applicable to this finding. --

IN THE CLAIMS:

Please cancel claims 2, 20, 22, 34 and 38-40 without prejudice or disclaimer.

Please amend claims 1, 3-19, 21, 23-33 and 35-37 as follows: